

Sheep and Wool Represent Millions of Dollars

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Receipts for Utah sheep and wool, 1907.....	\$6,000,000
Receipts for Utah sheep and wool, 1908.....	4,000,000
Receipts for Utah sheep and wool, 1909.....	8,000,000
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Number of sheep in Utah, 2,000,000; valuation, \$3.00 each.	

THE Utah ranges were not in their usually good normal condition this summer and fall, on account of the drought so prevalent throughout the western states during the summer, and as a result the sheepmen did not receive the usual high prices for their lambs and muttons this season. Fortunately, about 50 per cent of the sheepmen contracted their 1910 clip early, at prices ranging from 20 to 25 cents per pound. Those who held their wool until later in the season, were compelled to sell at a reduction of from 5 to 7 cents per pound. The lamb and mutton market held up exceptionally well during the entire season, in spite of the fact that the markets received fully 25 per cent more than had ever before been consigned. As a consequence, the sheepmen of this western county will not run to exceed 75 per cent of the number of sheep that were ranged last winter. The income of the Utah sheepmen this year may fall a little short of that received last year, viz., \$5,000,000, and they have probably shipped 2,500,000 lambs to the market. Utah has furnished some of the best range sheep for the market, and the highest prices have been received for this product.

WHY PRICES DROPPED.

The cause of the drop in wool, and muttons too, was the agitation on the tariff. The duty on imported wools is supposed to be 11 cents; but some importers manage to so dress and disguise their high grade wools as to get them into this country at a duty of really not over 4 cents. This is a grievance that the Utah Woolgrowers' association will endeavor to have rectified at the next session of Congress. In fact, the association will have a competent representative in Washington this winter to look carefully after the interests of the Utah sheepmen, and as other western states with the National association propose to be represented, it is evident that a strong wool lobby will be maintained at the national capital.

Utah is very fortunate in having five strong sources of help in the promotion of her sheep and wool interests, viz., the state board of sheep commissioners, the Utah Woolgrowers' association, the state board of health, the U. S. bureau of animal industry, and the state veterinarian. A. C. Young, these all labor together harmoniously in their special needs and the results of their work have proven of the highest benefit to the sheep and wool industry of this state. The board of sheep commissioners include President L. R. Anderson of Manti, Thomas W. Jones of Salt Lake, J. S. Oster of Nephi and Secy. A. H. Callister of Salt Lake. The official roster of the Woolgrowers' association includes E. H. Callister, president; John Seely, vice president; C. B. Stewart, secretary and treasurer; Directors: John C. Mackay, Enos Bennion, Wilford Day, Thomas W. Jones, Henry Moss, N. S. Nielson, F. P. Kessler, N. P. Angard, J. R. Allen, L. R. Anderson, J. S. Oster, W. A. Crane, George Austin, S. T. Rigby, J. C. Robinson, Jr.

Of the 700 sheepgrowers in the state 400 belong to the Woolgrowers' association, and Secy. Stewart reports a very fair prospect of their all coming into the association this fall.

GOVERNMENT AID.

Dr. T. B. Beatty is the very efficient secretary of the state board of health, whose cooperation with the other administrative factors has proven of the highest good to the state. To the bureau of animal industry Utah is deeply indebted. This most valuable adjunct to the administrative forces of the commonwealth, is a government body established at this point by the department of agriculture, with interstate jurisdiction covering all this intermountain region. By a special arrangement between Dr. Beatty and Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau at Washington, the force of government inspectors in this state have been drafted into the service of the state, at government expense. Dr. Melvin, who formerly resided in this city, found there was a government fund from which moneys might be drawn to meet this expense, and Secy. Beatty welcomed the opportunity. This assistance was specially desired on account of the discovery of tuberculosis among Utah dairy cattle to such an extent as to occasion great apprehension, and because of the prevalence of lip and leg disease among sheep. The veterinarians of the bureau in this city have been effective and thorough in their work, both sheep and cattlemen having only words of praise to say. The organization here consists of Dr. P. E. Murray, head chief; Thomas Redmond, clerk; Veterinarian Doctors S. D. Brimhall, Robert Dill, Albert E. Evans, John J. Gallagher, Ward T. Huffman, Fred W. Knowles, James M. Lawson, W. D. Mason, George F. Flaherty, R. W. McGinnis, Stock Examiners R. A. Sandhu and George C. Burke; Inspectors' Asst. Harvey W. Walker. The veterinarians have gone over Salt Lake and Davis counties, and parts of Cache, Wasatch, Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties—for tuberculosis, in which they examined 7,678 head, and passed 7,372, this representing one year's efforts in that direction. But the demand for expert service among sheep herds of the state demanded so much of their time that the veterinarians have found it necessary to defer further examinations for tuberculosis until a little later. Then the entire state will be covered.

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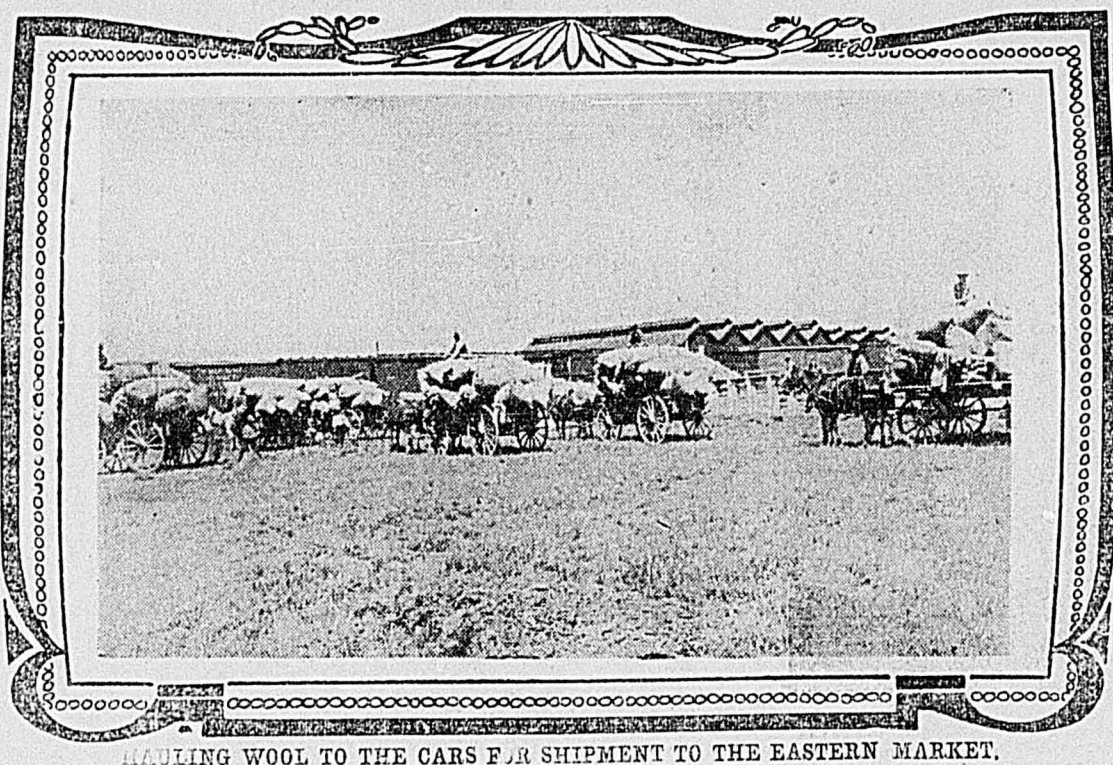
HEALTH OF FLOCKS.

Lip and leg disease among the sheep became so serious last winter and spring that it was feared the consequences would be very serious, particularly when herds of Rambouillet rams

valued at \$50 each became infected. But the dry summer, and the protracted efforts of the veterinarians, ably assisted by sheep owners themselves, have resulted in such good present conditions that the disease is claimed now to be practically eradicated. The inspectors have turned their attention vigorously toward tick and scab in sheep, so that the herds of the state are now considered free from these pests. But up to date ax helve dirt can't hold up de blade. Let de flat iron rust dat puts cat faces on de cloze. Don't fly so high dat you'll light on a candle. Trouble feller sin as sho' as fever feller a chill. Fire don't crack a full pot. Des hold up yo' end er de beam and de world'll roll on. The fool'll hang a horseshoe on a dead man's do' for luck. A fool'll his ways. Like a donkey'll his neighs— Des like sense to gaze and grazes.

CONSTANTLY ON THE ALERT.

The Utah Woolgrowers' association is a live organization; it does things. It aims to promote in every way the best interests of the sheep industry in Utah. Secretary Stewart of the association, and Secretary Callister of the state board are constantly on the alert for opportunities. Secretary Stewart recently made an address before the Wyoming woolgrowers, urging harmony of purpose and action between the two states. For one



HAULING WOOL TO THE CARS FOR SHIPMENT TO THE EASTERN MARKET.

cations that they will succeed. Otherwise the relations with the forest service are amicable, except as to differences of opinion on the number of sheep that should be admitted to grazing privileges.

SOME QUAIN NEGRO PROVERBS

THE negroes have a great many quaint sayings and proverbs peculiar to themselves.

In some of their sayings there is a fixed fatality expressed, which is not to be argued with or fought against.

Witness such sayings as:

Better let well do done.

Live, learn, die and forget all.

Des so de tree fall des so it lie.

Hard times set in de road for you both law and count.

What's comin' comin', up de road or down de road, you can't travel pas' it.

You may save all yo' days, but yo' can't save yo' life.

You can turn de stream around, but you can't twist it back.

Some sayings have reference to certain superstitions of the race, for instance:

Tain't no good to kill de crane after he come fly over de roof er de house and call for a corpse, and Whitehead mares don't hatter ax de road to de cabin whar de ole folks live, or None but a fool'll hang a horseshoe on de limb of a bolted tree.

Of the rapid passage of time we have these:

Day's short as ever, time's long as it has been.

Day's des a arm long, you can reach clean across it.

Night's a shadder, day's a shine.

Gone 'fo' you catch it gwine.

Some odds and ends of wisdom are garnered in these:

Mistakes ain't haystacks, or dar'd be mo' fat ponies dan dar is.

Burn up de ax helve dirt can't hold up de blade.

Let de flat iron rust dat puts cat faces on de cloze.

Don't fly so high dat you'll light on a candle.

Trouble feller sin as sho' as fever feller a chill.

Fire don't crack a full pot.

Des hold up yo' end er de beam and de world'll roll on.

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Like a donkey'll his neighs—

Des like sense to gaze and grazes.

With bird smell de woods in de midn er de gyarden.

That we grow wise with labor and sorrow de following sayings teach.

Troubles is valuable; every hile on yo' flesh is wo'th good five dollars to you.

Workin' in de cotton patch ain't easy, Dry bread ain't greasy!

Others treat of the better part of content: De laziest man can make de biggest fire.

A hank er sweet 'taters is food and fire and cloze—us set all day and most 'em and don't need to go out do's.

'Tarryin' ain't carryin' and it's best to work—des let rabbit stop long enough in de run to lick his hind foot, and de dogs can't catch him dat time.

The wisdom of many Old Word proverbs is crystallized into black diamonds in the strata of plantation lore, as in know dat de Scriptures say, Kiver yo' house 'tinst a rainy spell and de Lord'll keep off de weather. De Lord he de make de wind, but he don't make de house dat de wind blow down.

But strange are the contortions that old folk make in sayings undergo when quoted by the lips of these dusky wisacres.

The old adage, "There's many a slip 'twixt de cup and de lip" becomes "A slip'n' cup de wist de lip" while "Let old scores rest" becomes "Let old scores fest," "enze dat what dey gwine do how." "Let sleeping dogs lie" is freely transposed into "Let sneakin' dogs die!"

THE GREAT OAK OF FRANCE.

Near Dax, in southwestern France, exists a very remarkable oak, which is an object of veneration for the inhabitants of the surrounding regions. Its trunk is encircled with gigantic raised roots, giving it, at the level of the ground, a circumference of 82 feet.

The massive branches spread over a circle so broad that 500 persons can sit beneath them. The age of the tree is estimated to be not less than 2,000 years, yet it shows few signs of decrepitude, although the interior of the trunk is hollow. It is the first tree in the neighborhood to cover itself with leaves and the last to be deprived of them. At the junction of the immense branches are two cavities, which are always full of water, and the peasants ascribe miraculous properties to this water. Once every year there is a pilgrimage to the sacred oak of Quillay, and at midnight between June 23 and 24 the pilgrims begin their devotion around the foot of the tree.—Youth's Companion.



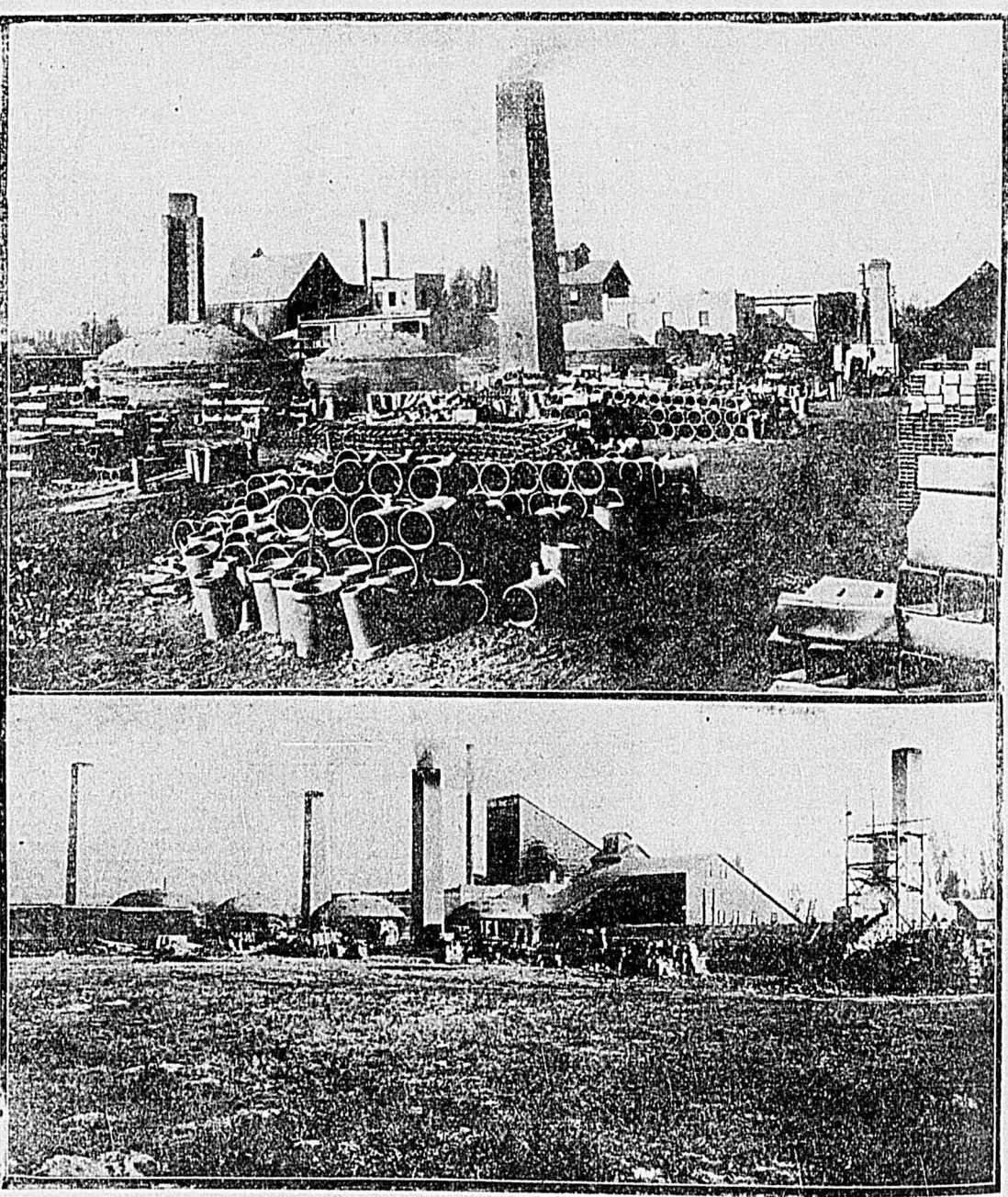
SHEEP GRAZING ON A UTAH FOREST RESERVE.

Utah Fire Clay Co.

SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

General Offices at Works
1098 South First West St.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
PHONES 2509.

ANOTHER BIG UTAH MANUFACTURING CONCERN



THE UTAH FIRE CLAY COMPANY

Showing (top) the Old Plant. (Bottom) the present Modern Plant.

Gold Medals and First Prize at all Utah State Fair Exhibits for 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909.
Diplomas and Medals awarded at Saint Louis Exposition 1904, Lewis and Clark Centennial 1905.

WHAT IS MANUFACTURED HERE:
Assayers' supplies—crucibles, scorifiers, muffles and assay furnace tile.
Fire brick and shapes.
Sewer pipe and drain tile.
Vitrified wall and chimney coping.
Vitrified tile and fire proofing.
Sewer pipe and fittings.
Fire clay chimney pipe.
Vitrified clay conduits.
Fire clay flue linings.
Vitrified paving brick.

Vitrified sidewalk brick.
Vitrified wall coping.
Vitrified drain tile.
Fire proof partitions.
Flashed face and ornamental brick.
Enamel glazed faced brick and terra-cotta roofing tile.

The Western Fire Clay Co., located at Murray, is now under the management of the Utah Fire Clay Co.

At this plant which has just started operations, will be manufactured high grade fire brick and silica brick. In the near future the output will include porcelain insulators and other porcelain ware.

Clay beds are located at Clinton, five miles from Lehi Junction.

The Telephone

In Wintry Weather

It is at this season of the year when the advantages of a dependable telephone service are appreciated perhaps more than at any other time.

The business man in his office and the housewife in the home realize the saving of time and effort which it brings. It is the faithful messenger, at all times ready to render any service required of it.

It saves exposure to inclement weather. It carries the message instantly and everywhere, and is the ready recourse in all emergencies.

THE INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO. has installed in Salt Lake City the HARMONIC PARTY-LINE SYSTEM, the most modern and perfect in the telephone world. It is free from the annoyances and defects of other systems, giving all the clearness and distinctness of an individual line, without weakness of construction, or subject to unfavorable weather conditions.

Utah Independent telephone service is good service—economical service—the best service.

Utah Independent Telephone Co.

Central Exchange, 115 State Street, Salt Lake City